SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS:

Please replace paragraph [0018] with the following:

[0018] Two opposite side regions 235 of the reflective base 210 protrude from the reflective base 210. There are two opposite openings 240a, 240b disposed at two ends of each side region 235 separately. The buffer blocks 215 are disposed on the reflective base 210 and positioned ~~opposite~~ oppositely to one of the openings 240a, 240b. Each of the lamp tube 220 has two opposite electrodes 221a, 221b at the respective two ends of the lamp tube 220 ~~separately~~, and the electrodes 221a, 221b are mounted in the respective buffer blocks 215 ~~separately~~.

Please replace paragraph [0019] with the following:

[0019] FIG. 3 is a vertical perspective view showing the backlight module installed in the casing according to FIG. 2A. Referring to FIG. 3 and FIG. 2B, the casings 230a, 230b are assembled with the reflective base 210 and cover the buffer ~~block~~ blocks 215. FIG. 4 shows the ends of lamp tubes mounted in the buffer blocks and the buffer blocks covered by the casing. The casing 230a between the frame 260 (FIG. 5) and the reflective base is mounted to the reflective base 210. As can be seen in FIG. 4, the casing 230a includes a top wall, a first side wall and a second side wall, wherein the first side wall is spaced from the second side wall, and both of first and second side walls are fixed to the reflective base 210. The top side wall joins the first and second side walls opposite the reflective base 210. A chamber is defined by the reflective base 210, the top wall, and the first and second side walls. One of the

electrodes of the lamp tube is disposed in the chamber. As can be seen in FIG. 3, an airflow channel 250a is formed by the combination of the chamber (defined by the reflective base 210 and the casing 230a) and the openings 240a. Also, an airflow channel 250b is formed by the combination of the chamber (defined by the reflective base 210 and the casing 230b) and the openings 240b.

Please replace paragraph [0020] with the following:

[0020] ~~FIG. 4 shows the ends of lamp tubes mounted in the buffer blocks and the buffer blocks covered by the casing.~~ As can be seen in FIG. 4, the buffer blocks 215 are disposed on the reflective base 210 and covered by the casing 230a. Referring to FIG. 2A, FIG. 3, and FIG. 4 together, the casings 230a, 230b are hollow; and two ends of the casings 230a, 230b communicate with the openings 240a, 240b, so as to form the airflow channels 250a, 250b within the casings 230a, 230b, respectively. Therefore, the heat generated from the two electrodes 221a, 221b of each lamp tube 220 is radiated from the buffer blocks 215 and then transmitted out of the backlight module 200 through the airflow channels 250a, 250b efficiently. Also, it is noted that the lamp tubes 220, the buffer blocks 215 and the airflow channels 250a, 250b are set on the same level. As shown in FIG. 4, the lamp tubes 220, the buffer blocks 215 and the airflow channels 250a, 250b are set on the level of the reflective base 210. Most of conventional designs construct the buffer blocks, the lamps and the reflective base at the same level (usually a higher level), and construct the airflow channel(s) at a different level (usually a lower level). The cooling air in the conventional airflow channel

(positioned under the buffer blocks, the lamps and the reflective base) only diffuse heat when the energy generated from the lamp tube has already heated the reflective plate; thus, the heat accumulated in the buffer blocks can not be directly and efficiently removed. Accordingly, using the backlight module of the invention, the conventional problem of heat accumulated within the buffer blocks 215 can be efficiently solved.